OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR RESEARCH PERSONNEL WITH ANIMAL CONTACT

1. PURPOSE: All personnel that handle animals or unfixed animal tissues, fluids, and waste byproducts and/or are in frequent and/or close proximity to animal quarters, must either a. participate in the Medical Monitoring and Surveillance Program (MMSP); b. participate in a similar MMSP provided by an affiliate or other institution, or c. sign a waiver declining to participate. The waiver should make it clear the advantages of participation in surveillance, and the risks of non-participation. Research personnel (paid/without compensation /volunteer) may not opt out of immunizations or tests mandated by the Director or Chief of Staff for hospital staff nor opt out of testing deemed necessary to protect the health and well-being of laboratory animals (for example, TB testing of personnel with primate contact). Personnel exposed to airborne or other animal allergens on more than an occasional basis should participate. Forms (**Annual Preventive Medicine Questionnaire**) are to be turned into the Occupational Health Service annually to be risk assessed by the Occupational Health Clinician.

2. RESPONSIBILITY:

   A. The Medical Center Director, as the Institutional Official (IO) is responsible for ensuring that the animal research program has the resources and support necessary to comply with all federal regulations and guidelines that govern animal research and protection of personnel involved in animal research. The IO is the point of contact for correspondence addressing animal research with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Public Health Service (PHS), and the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC).

   B. The ACOS/R&D is responsible for ensuring proper oversight and care of all research animals housed on VA property, as well as research animals purchased with VA funds, no matter where they are housed. He/she is also responsible for developing and implementing a program for personal hygiene, protective safety measures, safe use of hazardous materials, and preventive medicine for personnel engaged in the care and use of research animals.

   C. The Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) is responsible for performing the review and oversight functions required by PHS Policy, the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*, the Animal Welfare Act, the USDA Animal Welfare Act Regulations and Standards, the requirements in VA Handbook 1200.7, and any other federal regulations that impact IACUC function. The IACUC is also responsible for performing a self-assessment review of the program of animal care and use and an inspection of the animal facilities and husbandry practices at least every 6 months. As part of this semi-annual inspection, the IACUC observes safety issues within all laboratories that use animals. Any concerns are brought to the attention of (a) the investigators and research staff, (b) ACOS/R&D and (c) IACUC members, as appropriate.

D. Employee Health Physician conducts pre-employment physical examinations, orders appropriate tests, reports results, maintains medical records, conducts an annual review of workers with animal contact to detect problems in the early stage and ensure that required immunizations are current and identifies those employees who are adversely affected by hazard exposure and takes appropriate action.

E. Investigators are responsible for identifying occupational hazards, minimizing risk in their work environment, ensuring compliance with program requirements, and ensuring that all of their employees using animals have been properly trained and equipped to perform their job duties safely. Investigators are also responsible for providing education and training to personnel on the care and use of animals in research and teaching, including safe animal handling techniques. Training involves both initial and annual training requirements in safety and animal care issues.

F. The Animal Research Facility Supervisor oversees the animal housing sites and procures all research animals. The Animal Research Facility Supervisor is responsible for maintaining a safe working environment for employees and students within the animal facility.

G. Animal Contact Personnel are responsible for identifying and reporting unsafe working conditions to the ARF supervisor or principal investigator, complying with occupational health requirements (e.g. health and risk assessments), and complying with all other institutional health and safety policies and procedures.

3. POLICY:

A. Key elements of a MMSP for all those with animal contact or exposure to animal allergens are as follows:

1) If respirators are used, the existing facility Respiratory Protection policy will be followed.

2) The following will be provided for all personnel as described under Key elements above:

a. A physical examination will be given at the time of employment and annually thereafter to ensure that a prospective new employee is capable of the physical demands of the position, and that pre-existing medical conditions will not place the employee or others at risk.

b. A chest x-ray will be given at the time of employment if deemed necessary by the Occupational Health Service Clinician.

c. A Tuberculosis Screening test will be performed annually, in accordance with Facility Policy.

d. A blood sample will be tested annually from all personnel (SMA 12 and CBC) with greater than minimal risk assessment.

3. The following optional procedures will be offered to all personnel on a voluntary basis:

   a. Tetanus Immunization:
      1) basic immunization course using tetanus toxoid,
      2) Booster injections of toxoid will be given at 10-year intervals or when warranted by the Occupational Health Clinician.

   b. VA employees with significant contact with dogs, cats, bats or other potential source animals will be provided the opportunity of receiving pre-exposure immunization with HDCV (human diploid cell rabies vaccine). The potential dangers of the rabies vaccine will be made known to the employee.

4. M.D. and Ph.D. investigators who have frequent contact with animals are covered by the physical examination procedures outlined the Occupational Health Service monitoring/surveillance policy.

5. Personnel working with animal subjects with possible zoonoses (a pathogen that can be transferred from animal subject to humans and back again, i.e., Herpes B virus, rat-bite fever, infectious diseases) will be given instructions and guidelines for preventative measures.

6. Principal Investigators working with infectious diseases will provide research personnel precise guidelines for dealing with the specific pathogens involved, and submit both the guidelines and a list of those at risk for retention in the individuals Occupational Health Unit medical record

At least annually after employment begins, an occupational health and safety clinician will review each employee's medical history with the employee. Particular attention should be paid to immunizations needed and to the prevention and development of allergies that could place the employee in jeopardy while in the presence or in contact with animals. This review may take the form of a questionnaire (**see attached Annual Preventive Medicine Questionnaire**) or it may take the form of a physical exam. If respirators are to be used by those covered by this policy, the employee will be enrolled in the facility's respiratory protection program, per facility policy. Additional screening may be required.

B. Access to Animals and IACUC (Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee) Approvals
The VA must ensure that a safe workplace is provided; all employees must provide proof to the IACUC that they have enrolled in the MMSP before they enter the animal facility or begin work with animals. Proof of enrollment or waiver by all personnel before protocols are approved, and/or before personnel are issued access cards to animal use areas required.

C. Occupational Safety Training

Personnel who have contact with experimental animals should provide proof of training in the proper handling of the animals with which they will work. . Training should include the use of appropriate protective clothing, equipment, and hygiene practices. Personnel whose work responsibilities require that they lift heavy objects and/or perform tasks requiring repetitive motions will: have pre-placement physical examination through the OHS to ensure the capability to meet the physical requirements of the position;. be trained in the ergonomics of their tasks

D. Reporting Injuries and Illness

Injuries, animal bites, animal scratches, and cuts sustained in the animal facility or research laboratory will be reported promptly to the employee's supervisor, as per Facility OHU policy. The employee will then be referred to the OHS clinician, and VA Form 2162, Report of Accident, will be completed. Illness which may be related to or impact the employee's duties are to be addressed by OHU procedures.

E. Personal Hygiene

An important factor in protecting the health of personnel engaged in animal care or research is personal hygiene. All employees need to understand the importance of personal hygiene and specific measures that are to be taken routinely to protect themselves against zoonotic agents found naturally in experimental animals as well as hazardous agents used experimentally in approved biomedical studies using animals.

Hand washing is a crucial safety measure for safeguarding personnel in the animal facility. Although the proper use of disposable gloves provides an effective means of preventing hand contamination, hands can easily become contaminated during the removal of contaminated gloves. Hands must be washed with soap and water whenever they touch contaminated or potentially contaminated surfaces, liquids, or body fluids. Hands will be routinely washed before eating, drinking, applying cosmetics, before touching contact lenses, and before leaving the facility: see Prevention of Infection Policy

Showers are an excellent adjunct to personal hygiene, and showering may be required after working with some hazardous agents. Showers are available to all employees with animal contact in Room ARF101.

Protective clothing is provided to employees by the facility and all employees are required to wear it while in the Animal Research Facility. The laboratory clothing and uniforms provided is cleaned by the facility on a daily basis. Disposable protective items such as gloves, masks, head and foot covers, gowns and other body cover are provided when use of these items are required. Protective clothing may not be taken away from the work site. Outer garments worn in the animal facility or other animal use areas are not to be worn in human patient care areas.

Note: Additional guidance on the work environment can be found in the National Institutes of Health Laboratory Animal Allergy Prevention Program (LAAPP) (see Attachment A).

F. INFECTIOUS DISEASE RISK TABLE:

Specific procedures required for the Occupational Safety and Health Program for the animal facility are dependent upon the degree and type of exposure to laboratory animals as well as the nature of the work being done. The following table summarizes suggested procedures for four risk categories. Additional risk categories may be added by the medical center:

Risk Category	Definition	Pre-Employment Physical	Annual Questionnaire	TB Skin Test or Chest Radiograph	Rabies Vaccine or Serology	Tetanus Toxoid	Pre-Employment and Annual Serum Banking	Toxoplasma Serology	Rubeola Vaccine	Q Fever Vaccine
1	Exposure to rodents or rabbits	++	++	++	O	++	o	o	o	o
2	Exposure to Carnivores (dog, cat, ferret)	++	++	++	+++	++	o	F + M o	o	o
3	Exposure to ruminants	++	++	++	+	++	o	o	o	+
4	Exposure to Primates	++	+++	+++	+	++	+	o	+	o

Key: **o:** Not ordinarily required.
+: May be advisable in some circumstances.
++: Usual practice.
+++: Essential component of an effective program.

M: Male
F: Female

Note: *The occupational health program outlined in Table 5 of NIH Publication No. 92-3415 entitled Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee Guidebook may be a useful reference.*

4. REFERENCES:

A. Barkley, W.E. and J.H. Richardson, "Control of Biohazards Associated with the Use of Experimental Animals," Laboratory Animal Medicine, J.G. Fox, B.J. Cohen, and F.W. Loew, editors, 595 - 602. (New York: Academic Press, 1984).

B. Benenson, A. S., Control of Communicable Diseases in Man, 15th edition. (Washington, D.C.: American Public Health Association, 1990).

C. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories, 4th edition (or latest).

D. Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 1, Parts 0-171, Nuclear Regulatory Commission. See Part 20, Standards for Protection Against Radiation.

E. Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service (Sixth Printing, October 2002).

F. Title 29 CFR Parts 1900-1910, Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

G. Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee Guidebook. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, (Washington, DC: NIH Publication No. 92-34115, 1992).

H. Title 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D, Lists of Hazardous Wastes. Environmental Protection Agency.

I. Occupational Health and Safety in the Care and Use Nonhuman Primates. National Research Council, ILAR, 2003.

J. VA Manual MP-3, Part III, Safety, Occupational Health and Fire Protection (or superseding document).

5. FOLLOW-UP RESPONSIBILITY: Director's Office Administration ext. 66731.

6. REVIEW: This SOP is scheduled for review on September 18, 2010.

7. CONCURRENCE: Director
   Associate Director
   Chief of Staff
   Associate Chief of Staff/Research & Development
   Chief of Administrative Medicine

8. ATTACHMENTS:

   A. National Institutes of Health Laboratory Animal Allergy Prevention Program (LAAPP).

   B. Annual Preventative Medicine Program Questionnaire

NIH LAAPP

I. Introduction

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health Program has been established to provide NIH employees with places and conditions of employment in which the risk of exposure to potential hazards is minimized. The development of an allergic response to animal proteins while working with laboratory animals is an occupational health concern at the NIH. Employees work with a variety of animals and animal products in the process of conducting research. This type of work can potentially expose employees to animal products such as animal urine, dander, and saliva. The proteins, also known as allergens, found in these products can trigger an allergic reaction in some employees and may lead to the development of asthma.

Prevention of animal allergy depends on the control of animal allergens in the work environment. Controlling occupational exposure to animal allergens can involve a broad range of prevention measures. A combination of measures to eliminate or control allergen exposure, including engineering and administrative controls and personal protective equipment, has been implemented at the NIH.

II. Scope

The NIH Laboratory Animal Allergy Prevention Program (NIH-LAAPP) is an integral part of the NIH Occupational Safety and Health Program. The NIH-LAAPP uses a comprehensive approach to control exposure to animal allergens, educate supervisors and employees about animal allergens, and provide medical evaluation and management. The Occupational Safety and Health Branch (OSHB) and Occupational Medical Service (OMS) administer the NIH-LAAPP for all employees participating in the Animal Exposure Surveillance Program (AESP). All employees who may potentially work with animals must be enrolled in the AESP. The emphasis of the NIH-LAAPP is on primary prevention of laboratory animal allergy at NIH.

III. Control Measures and Standard Operating Procedures

A. Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are recognized as the most effective method for controlling occupational exposure to potential hazards. Engineering controls such as local exhaust and general dilution ventilation must be incorporated in the design phase of animal facilities. All animal rooms at the NIH have a general dilution ventilation rate of at least 10 fresh air changes per hour and most animal rooms are kept at humidity levels of 30 50%. These parameters help to reduce the concentration of airborne animal allergens.

1. Local Exhaust Ventilation

a. Bench Work

Surgery, necropsy, and other animal manipulations should be performed on downdraft tables, backdraft tables, within biological safety cabinets (BSCs), or under other OSHB approved local exhaust ventilation system. In areas, where local exhaust systems are not feasible, appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be worn (see Section III, C). These activities should be limited to animal procedure areas; however, they may be performed in the

laboratory if the animals are properly transported (see Section III, B, 1).

b. Cage Changing (small animals)
Cage Changing should be performed in a class II BSC when protection of the animal is required. A class I BSC or chemical fume hood may be used when protection of the animal is not a prerequisite. The use of change stations that are not designed to provide employee protection is discouraged. If an appropriate local exhaust system is not available, appropriate PPE shall be worn (see Section III, C). Use of local exhaust systems is contingent upon the size of the animal. If performing transfers within a local exhaust system increases the risk of injury (e.g., bite, scratch) to personnel, the use of the device is not necessary.

c. Cage Systems
Most NIH animal facilities use individually ventilated animal racks and microisolator cages to provide protection for the animals and to minimize the potential for employee exposure to animal allergens. Animal cages that are under positive pressure should be equipped with a scavenger system to reduce allergen load within the animal room. Conventional cages (e.g., open top) provide no protection for the employee and contribute to significantly higher airborne allergen levels than cages fitted with filter tops. Where feasible, filter top cages should be used.

d. Certification
Local exhaust systems (e.g., BSCs, chemical fume hoods, etc.) are certified annually by the OSHB to ensure compliance with all applicable guidelines. Systems that fail inspections are labeled and taken out of service until they are repaired and pass inspection.

2. Bedding
Corncob, recycled wood product (paper), and wood chip bedding are the primary bedding materials used at the NIH. Corncob bedding and recycled wood products are preferred due to their hypoallergenic properties. When using wood chip bedding, products that have been screened to remove fine particles (dust) should be chosen. As with all bedding materials, the manufacturer should be contacted to get information about potential contaminants and an analysis regarding contaminant levels.

3. Cage Dumping and Cleaning
NIH animal facilities utilize several different techniques to dump, clean, and sanitize animal cages. When dumping cages, procedures must be used that minimize exposure to animal allergens. Cages should be either wetted down before they are dumped (e.g., Somat and Garb-el systems) or a cage dumping station should be used. A cage dumping station is a simple device utilizing a fan and a High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter to capture airborne particulate while the employee dumps the bedding material into the disposal

container. Employees working at these stations must use recommended PPE (see Section III, C).

To promote effective cleaning, animal rooms and cage wash areas are constructed to facilitate good housekeeping, including rounded floor corners and walls and smooth, washable surfaces.

B. Administrative Controls

1. Animal Transportation

Foresight during design planning and the establishment of specific areas, or zones, for the care and use of animals within a facility, helps minimize allergen exposure. Most current and all new NIH facilities are designed to minimize animal movement and therefore enhance compliance. Employees should follow these recommended work practices:

- Movement of animals throughout the facility should be minimized.
- Avoid moving animals into the laboratory unless it is not feasible for the procedures to be performed in the animal facility.
- If transportation is necessary, the animals should be in a microisolator (filter top cage) or NIH approved filtered transport box.
- Animals should be maintained and manipulated on or in a local exhaust system in the laboratory such as a BSC, fume hood, or downdraft table. In areas, where local exhaust systems are not feasible, appropriate PPE shall be worn (see Section III, C).

2. Animal Density

Animal density can be a major factor in ambient allergen concentrations, and maintaining the number of animals in a room at an acceptable, predetermined density is an effective means to help control allergen levels. The animal facility manager and the animal program director establish an acceptable animal density for their animal housing rooms.

3. Proper Use and Maintenance of Equipment

It is the supervisor's responsibility to ensure employees are trained to properly use and maintain dumping stations, cage wash equipment, and cage ventilation systems.

4. Housekeeping

Animal facilities should be cleaned on a regular schedule using wet methods.

Dry sweeping is not the preferred method for cleaning animal rooms.

Appropriate PPE shall be worn if this procedure is used (see Section III, C).

Employees should follow these recommended work practices:

- Work surfaces must be routinely cleaned with a detergent/disinfectant to reduce allergen loads.

• Waste materials should be promptly bagged and correctly disposed of in the appropriate receptacle(s).
• Shipment /Transfer boxes must be disposed of promptly. These boxes must not be left out in the open corridors or in laboratories.

5. Personal Hygiene
Eating or drinking is not permitted in animal rooms or laboratories. Employees are discouraged from touching their face and eyes while in animal rooms and laboratories. Before employees leave the animal facility, they must remove personal protective equipment and place in appropriate receptacles, and wash their hands.

6. Training and Education
Supervisors are provided training information that includes, but is not limited to, the OSHB pamphlet "Laboratory Animal Allergy Prevention at NIH" and the OMS primer "Allergies to Laboratory Animals, A Significant Health Risk". Supervisors are responsible for ensuring employee comprehension of the following topics relating to animal allergy:

• importance of good personal hygiene (e.g., washing hands)
• proper use of PPE
• prescribed work practices and proper use of equipment
• importance of participating in the AESP
• awareness of allergy symptoms
• the importance of promptly seeking medical advice and assistance from OMS if symptoms develop

C. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
PPE that prevents skin contact and inhalation of animal allergens can help to reduce the likelihood of employee exposure. Employees working with animals and/or soiled bedding must wear gloves (e.g., nitrile) and disposable lab coats or other coverings (e.g., Tyvek® suits, scrubs). The use of dust/mist masks is recommended whenever animals and/or soiled bedding are handled by employees. All PPE should be disposed of prior to exiting the animal facility. Additional PPE such as hair bonnets, shoe covers, and scrubs are also recommended to limit the spread of animal allergens beyond the animal facility and further limit personal exposure. Employees using non-disposable PPE such as lab coats or street clothes coverings should keep one set specifically for animal work. These items should not be worn for other laboratory activities and should be laundered regularly to prevent them from becoming a collection medium for allergens.

NIH employees with known allergies to animals should wear NIOSH approved N-95 respirators. After obtaining medical clearance to wear a respirator, these employees will be provided N-95 respirators at no personal cost. Other respiratory protection may be recommended for employees based on individual need and circumstances. All NIH employees requiring N-95 or other respirators will be fit tested by the OSHB and included in the Respiratory Protection Program.

IV. Medical Evaluation and Management

All NIH employees working with animals or animal products must be enrolled in the Animal Exposure Surveillance Program (AESP). Occupational Medical Service (OMS), Division of Safety, manages the AESP and provides individually-tailored medical evaluation and management. Employees enrolled in the AESP will be given a copy of the OMS primer "Allergies to Laboratory Animals, A Significant Health Risk" upon their initial visit to the clinic, and the healthcare provider will review the information with the employee. The healthcare provider will ascertain whether the employee has existing allergies. If the employee has existing allergy to animals, the employee will be referred to OSHB for respirator fit testing for an N-95 respirator.

Employees are required to report signs and symptoms of animal allergy to OMS promptly, so that appropriate interventions can be implemented. Employees that report possible allergic reactions to laboratory animals are interviewed by an OMS healthcare provider. Clinically indicated medical testing is performed. If the worker's concerns are confirmed, medical treatment is provided. Workers' Compensation forms are issued, and the relevant OSHB Safety Specialist is consulted.

V. Program Evaluation

The NIH-LAAPP is evaluated by the OSHB to ensure program effectiveness. The goal of the program is to prevent, to the extent feasible, the development of occupationally acquired allergies to laboratory animals. Illness reports of allergies to laboratory animals are evaluated routinely by the OSHB to determine areas of concern and need for program enhancement.

To All Persons with Possible Exposure to Lab Animals:

Please fill out the attached form and return it to Occupational Health Services, Room 511C. You must contact Occupational Health Services for an appointment at 626-6713. You will not be allowed to work with the animals until your risk assessment is completed.

Annual Preventative Medicine Program Questionnaire

1. Name_____

2. SSN_XXX-XX-_____ 3. DOB _____ 4 Sex: ____M ____F

5. Occupation/ Job Title_____

6. Address_____

7. Daytime Phone Number_____

____I am willing to participate in the Medical Monitoring and Surveillance Program (MMSP) at the Samuel S. Stratton VAMC, and will complete an annual questionnaire with the VA Occupation Health Clinician.

____I am willing to complete an annual Medical Monitoring and Surveillance Program (MMSP) at the Samuel S. Stratton VAMC for risk assessment but any interventions will be handled by my primary care physician.

____ I am enrolled in a similar MMSP at an affiliate or other institution.

____ I am declining participation in the MMSP. I acknowledge that the benefits of participation have bee explained to me, and that I may not opt out of immunizations or tests mandated by the Medical Center Director or Chief of Staff.

_____	_____	_____
Name	Signature	Date

Please return a copy of THIS PAGE ONLY to:

Research Services Room 637D. The entire completed form needs to be taken to Occupational Health Services for risk assessment by the OHS Clinician

8. Number of hours per week exposed to animals/tissues_____

9. Animals exposed to	Nature of exposure	Frequency of exposure
a. _____	_____	_____
b. _____	_____	_____
c. _____	_____	_____
d. _____	_____	_____

10. Does work involve exposure to human or animal pathogens? ___Y ____N
    If Yes, which pathogens? _____

11. Is the employee receiving immunosuppressive therapy that could increase the risk of zoonotic disease? ____Y _____N

12. How often as part of assigned duties does the employee wear:

Disposable gloves:	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Always
Gown:	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Always
Mask:	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Always
Cap/Bonnet:	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Always
Protective Eyewear:	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Always

13. Does the employee smoke, eat or drink in animal holding or procedure areas?
    ____Y ____N

14. How often after handling animals during the day does the employee:

Wash Hands	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Always
Change Clothing	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Always
Shower	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Always

15. Is there any history of asthma, hay fever, allergic skin problems, eczema, sinusitis, chronic respiratory infections or disease, and any history of the same among blood relatives? ____Y _____N

16. Do any of the following allergic symptoms occur during or after contact with a laboratory animal species? If yes, which species is involved and how frequently does the symptom occur?

Sneezing Spells ___Y ___N Species _____	Never	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Runny/Stuffy Nose ___Y ___N Species _____	Never	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Watery/Itchy Eyes ___Y ___N Species _____	Never	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Coughing ___Y ___N Species _____	Never	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Wheezing ___Y ___N Species _____	Never	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Shortness of Breath ___Y ___N Species _____	Never	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Skin Rashes/Hives ___Y ___N Species _____	Never	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Difficulty Swallowing ___Y ___N Species _____	Never	Monthly	Weekly	Daily

17. Does the employee have any house pets that could be responsible for allergic symptoms or could represent a disease transmission hazard to the employee or animals in the research facility? _____Y _____N

18. Has the employee ever suffered from any of the following? If yes, the severity and corrective measure(s) such as surgery or rehabilitative therapy should be described.
    Inguinal or similar hernia _____Y _____N _____
    Back pain or trouble _____Y _____N _____
    Joint problems or arthritis _____Y _____N _____

19. Does the employee work with chemicals in the workplace and are there any symptoms associated with that exposure? _____Y _____N
    _____

20. Is there any other significant health history that might suggest exposure to workplace hazards?
    _____

21. Immunizations Date
    a. Tetanus _____
    b. Hepatitis B _____ Titer_____
    c. Rabies _____ Titer _____

22. Date of last PPD: _____ Results: _____Pos _____ Neg
    If PPD (+)
    a. Did you ever take INH?_____
    b. You complete Positive PPD Questionnaire annually
    c. Date of most recent Chest x-ray _____
    d. Have you ever received BCG vaccine? _____ If so, when? _____

23. Primary Medical Physician: _____
    Date last seen: _____

24. Medical conditions (Past/Present) Date of Treatment Is treatment ongoing
    a. _____ _____ _____
    b. _____ _____ _____
    c. _____ _____ _____

25. Medications Condition being treated
    a. _____ _____
    b. _____ _____
    c. _____ _____

26. Smoking History
    a. Number of packs of cigarettes smoked per day _____
    b. Number of years smoked _____
    c. Date smoking stopped _____
    d. If you currently smoke, would you be interested in a smoking cessation program _____

27. Because certain animal/lab exposures are contraindicated during pregnancy, it is important that you notify your supervisor if you are pregnant.

28. Because exposure to animals has been known to cause allergic reactions in some people, you should take proper PPE precautions. People with known allergies tend to be more susceptible to animal allergens. Please discuss preexisting animal allergies with your physician.

To Be Completed by Occupational Health

29. Laboratory testing results Normal Abnormal/Employee Informed

30. Blood Pressure _____/_____ 31. Weight

_____	_____	_____
Interviewer	Signature	Date